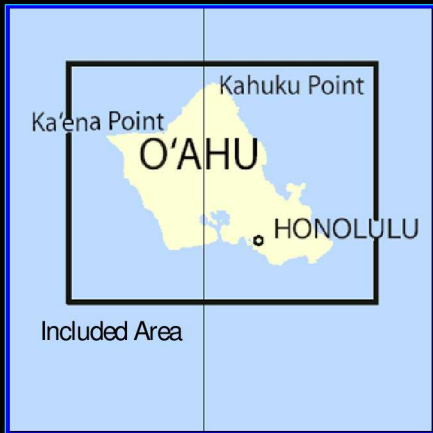


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

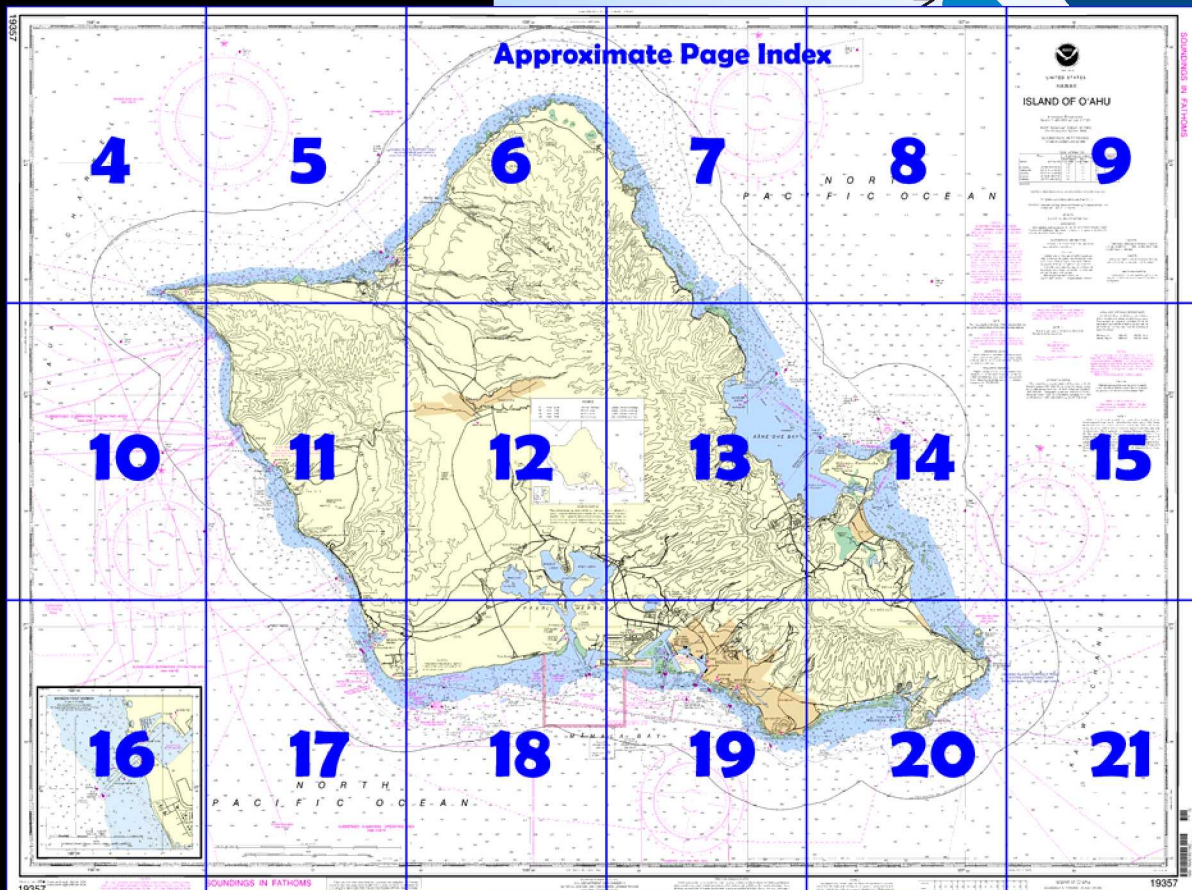
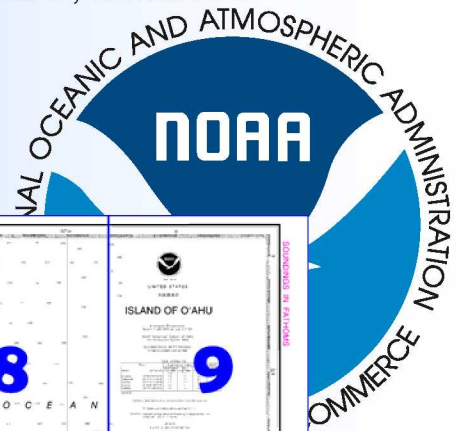
## Island of Oahu

(NOAA Chart 19357)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

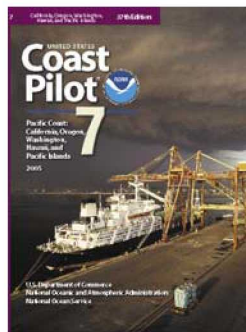
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(520) **O'ahu**, 22 miles WNW across Kaiwi Channel from Molokai, has an area of 604 square statute miles and measures 39 nautical miles SE-NW between Makapuu and Kaena Points and 26 miles S-N between Barbers and Kahuku Points. The island has two prominent mountain ranges, and its skyline is rough and jagged.

(524) Prominent headlands on O'ahu are Makapuu Head, Koko Head, Diamond Head, Kaena Point, Kahuku Point, Kualoa Point,

and Mokapu Peninsula. The entire coast of the island is fringed with coral reefs 0.5 to 1 mile in width, except along parts of the W shore between Barbers Point and Kaena Point. From Kaena Point to Kahuku Point, the reefs are not so continuous as along other parts of the island.

(525) The largest harbors on O'ahu are Kaneohe Bay and Pearl Harbor; the latter is a prohibited area. Small-craft harbors include Maunalua Bay,

Honolulu's Ala Wai Boat Harbor and Kewalo Basin, Waianae Harbor, and Waialua Bay. The NE coast is exposed to the trade winds during most of the year, and the only small-craft shelter available is in Kaneohe Bay.

(526) The currents around O'ahu depend largely upon the winds and are variable in velocity and direction. The general tendency is a W or N flow along the coast. Tidal currents and eddies are noticeable in some places. Weather, O'ahu

(529) All kinds of supplies are available at Honolulu, and medium-size vessels can be handled for repairs.

(650) **Barbers Point Harbor** is about 2 miles NW of Barbers Point. A dredged channel leads NE to a basin in the harbor. In March-April 1999, the dredged channel had a controlling depth of 37 feet, except for lesser depths along the edges, thence 36 to 38 feet in the basin with lesser depths along the edges. The channel is marked by a lighted buoy, lights, and a **045°** lighted range. The basin has a 1,600-foot dock with a 30-acre paved backup area and 120 acres for cargo handling and storage. A ship repair company has an 18,000-ton drydock capable of handling vessels to over 600 feet long and 94 feet wide. A state licensed pilot is required to enter the harbor. Vessels entering the harbor during the winter months should be aware of large swells coming from the N.

(651) A marina harbor entrance, marked by lights, is in the NW portion of the basin. Gasoline, diesel fuel, 267 slips, electricity, water, pump-out, and a public boat ramp are available at the marina.

(652) A flashing amber warning light, privately maintained and shown from a pole about 22 feet high on the S side of the harbor, is activated when there is a gas leak or the likelihood thereof. Anyone observing the light flashing should remain well clear and upwind, and sources of ignition should be secured.

(665) The coastal bight between Kepuhi Point and Kaena Point, 7 miles to the NW, is backed mostly by ridges of the Waianae Mountains.

Midway along the bight is a sand beach in front of a small valley; small boats can make beach landings when the sea is smooth and can anchor in depths of 4 to 6 fathoms about 0.2 mile offshore.

(667) The **danger zone** of a firing area covers a wide sector N of Kaena Point.

(668) A continuous NW current and moderate tide rips are reported off Kaena Point. Observations over a 24-hour period at a location 0.8 mile S of Kaena Point Light show a NW current averaging 0.8 knot; the greatest velocity measured was 1 knot.

(670) Most of the N coast is fringed with reefs as much as 0.5 mile in width, but all dangers can be avoided by staying at least 1 mile from shore. Haleiwa Small-Boat Harbor is the only harbor along the N coast.

(672) **Kaiaka Bay** is a small coastal dent 9 miles E of Kaena Point; **Kiikii Stream** and **Paukauila Stream** empty into the head of the bay. Prominent from offshore is the mill stack in **Waialua**, 0.5 mile back of the beach. A depth of 3 feet can be carried halfway into the bay by passing between the **Kaiaka Point** reefs, on the NE side, and the reef in midentrance.

(674) **Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor**, at the head of Waialua Bay is protected by a breakwater on the W and a mole marked by a light on the E. In March 1999, the midchannel controlling depth in the entrance channel was 9 feet. In 1979, depths of 6 to 11 feet were alongside the berths. The channel is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys and by a **129°** lighted range. Water is available at most berths, and a launching ramp is in the harbor. The harbor can be entered in all but the most violent storms, at which time good anchorage is found about 1 mile offshore in 20 to 30 fathoms.

(675) **Anahulu River** empties into the SW corner of Waialua Bay. River navigation is restricted by the fixed bridge over the mouth; the clearance is 8 feet for a channel width of 14 feet.

(679) Waimea Bay affords little shelter, and beach landings can be made only in very smooth weather. There is a wide beach at the head of the bay, but both sides of the entrance are fringed with rocky ledges.

Indifferent anchorage is available in depths of 9 or 10 fathoms, sand bottom, 0.3 mile W of the river mouth.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

Corrected through NM Jun. 14/08  
Corrected through LNM Jun. 03/08

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of 2° or more from normal variation may be expected in Pōkaʻi Bay in the vicinity of Waiʻanae.

### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

### SMALL ARMS FIRING AREA

Area closed to navigation 0600 - 1700 daily including Saturday, Sunday, and at other times upon notification.

### NOTE C

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within 600 yards of the sewer line.

### NOTE D PROHIBITED AREAS

Pearl Harbor  
Kāneʻohe Bay

Regulations are published in Chapter 14, U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

### NOTE E

#### NAVAL OPERATING AREA

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

### CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)   ○ (Approximate location)

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55	MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40	MHz

### CAUTION

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution when transiting inshore waters due to changes caused by the hurricane of November 1982.

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

### CAUTION

#### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 21°30'

World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

### NOTE

Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS) are established along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.404" southward and 9.892" eastward to agree with this chart.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

### CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

### NOTE S

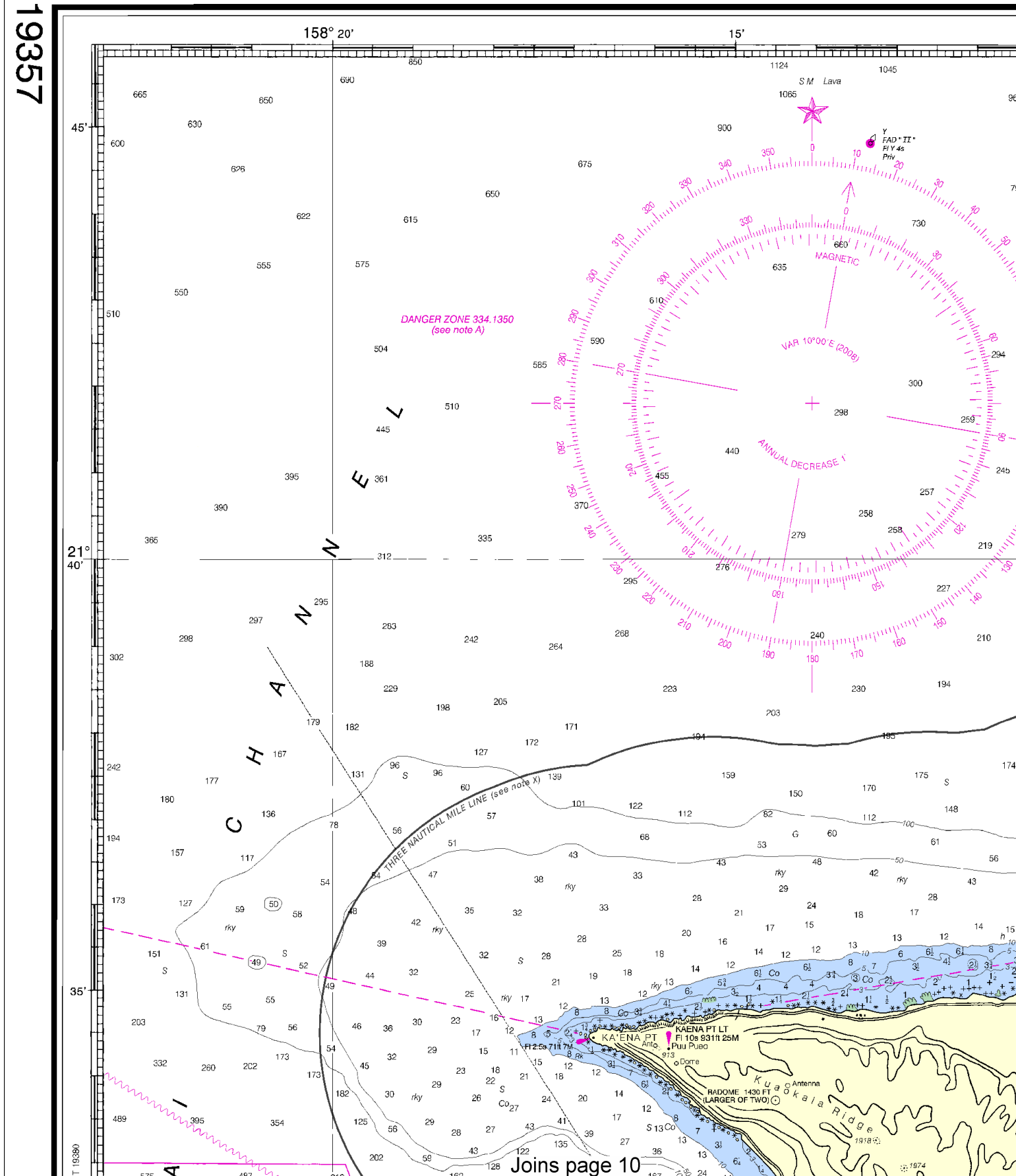
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### NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

19357



Joins page 10

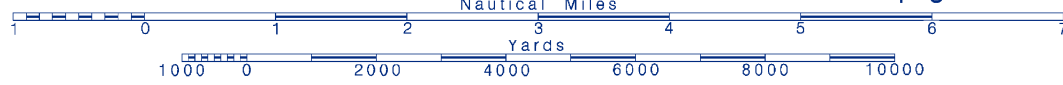
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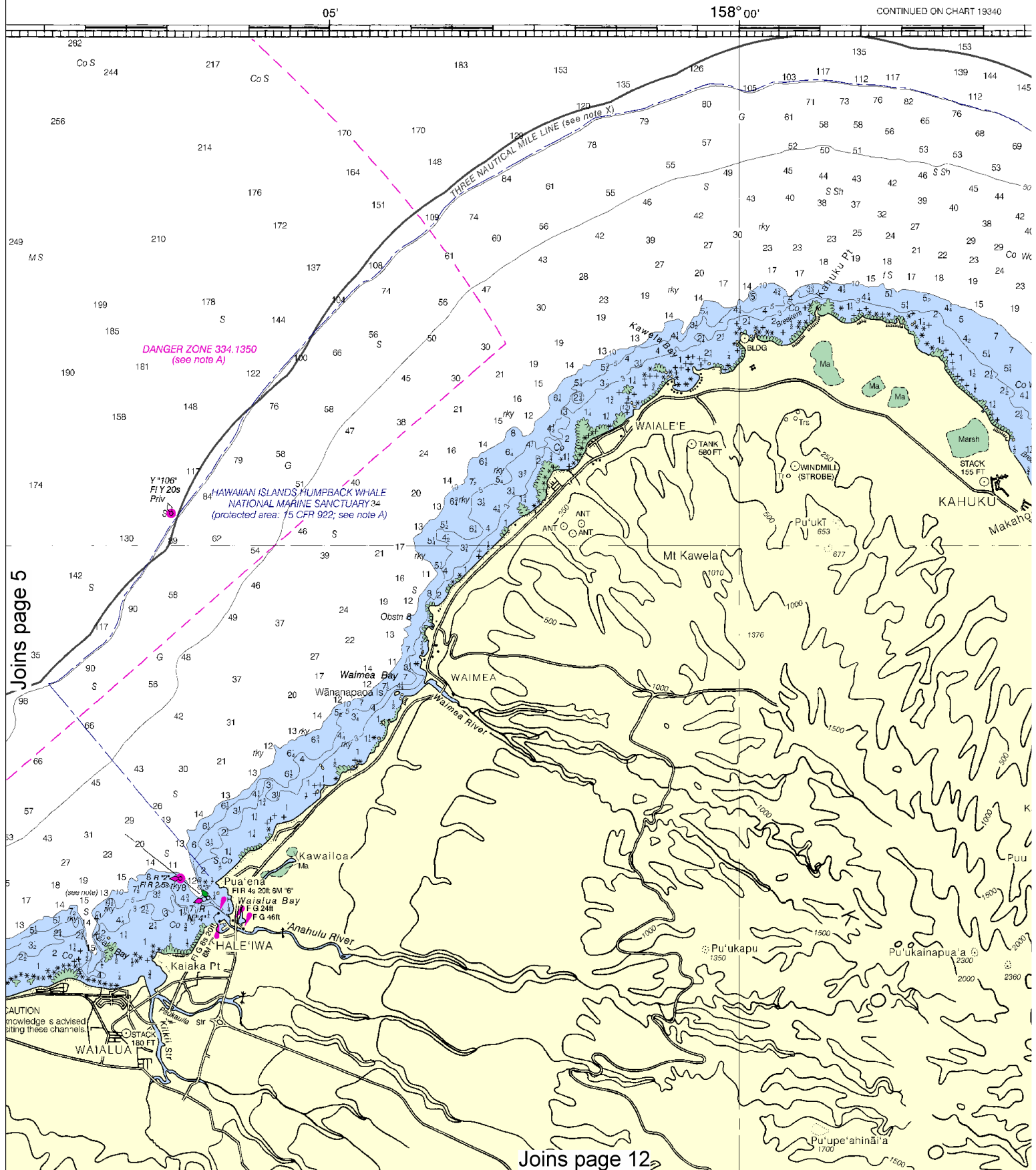
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See Note on page 5.







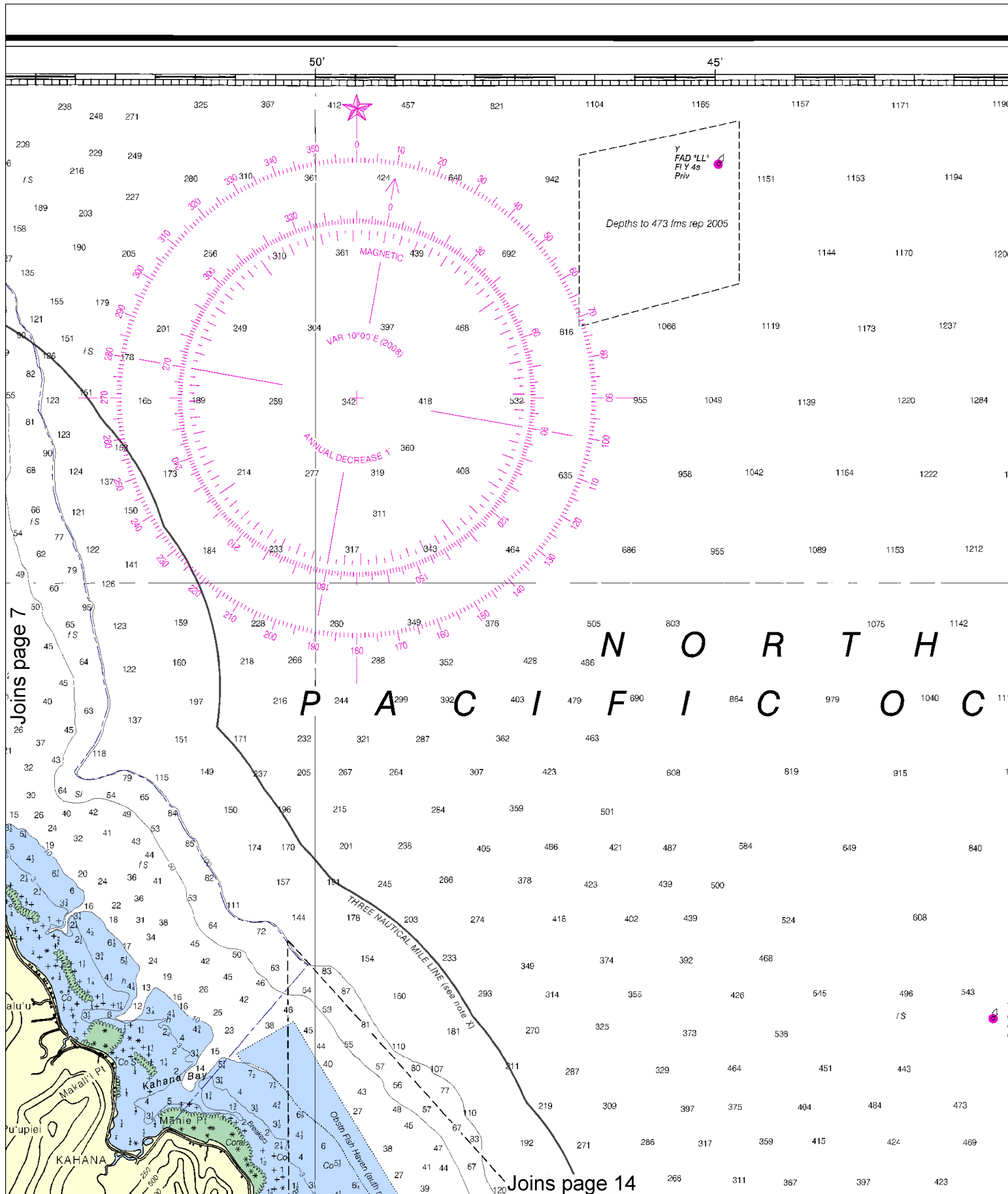


Joins page 5

Joins page 12







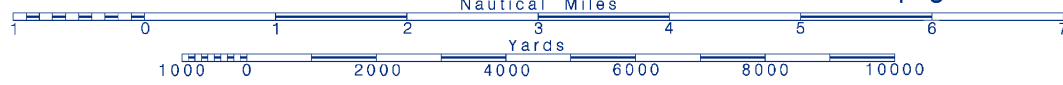
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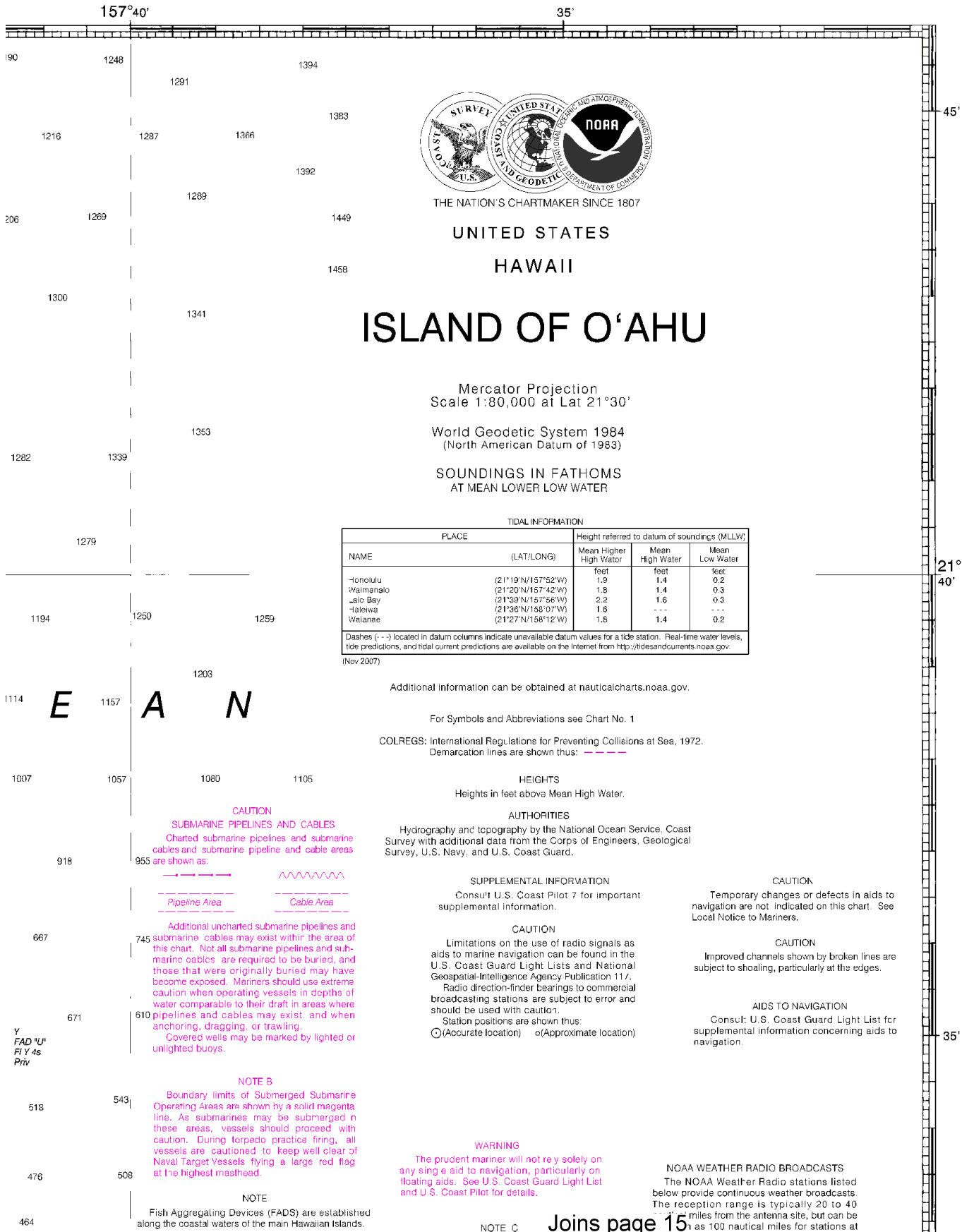
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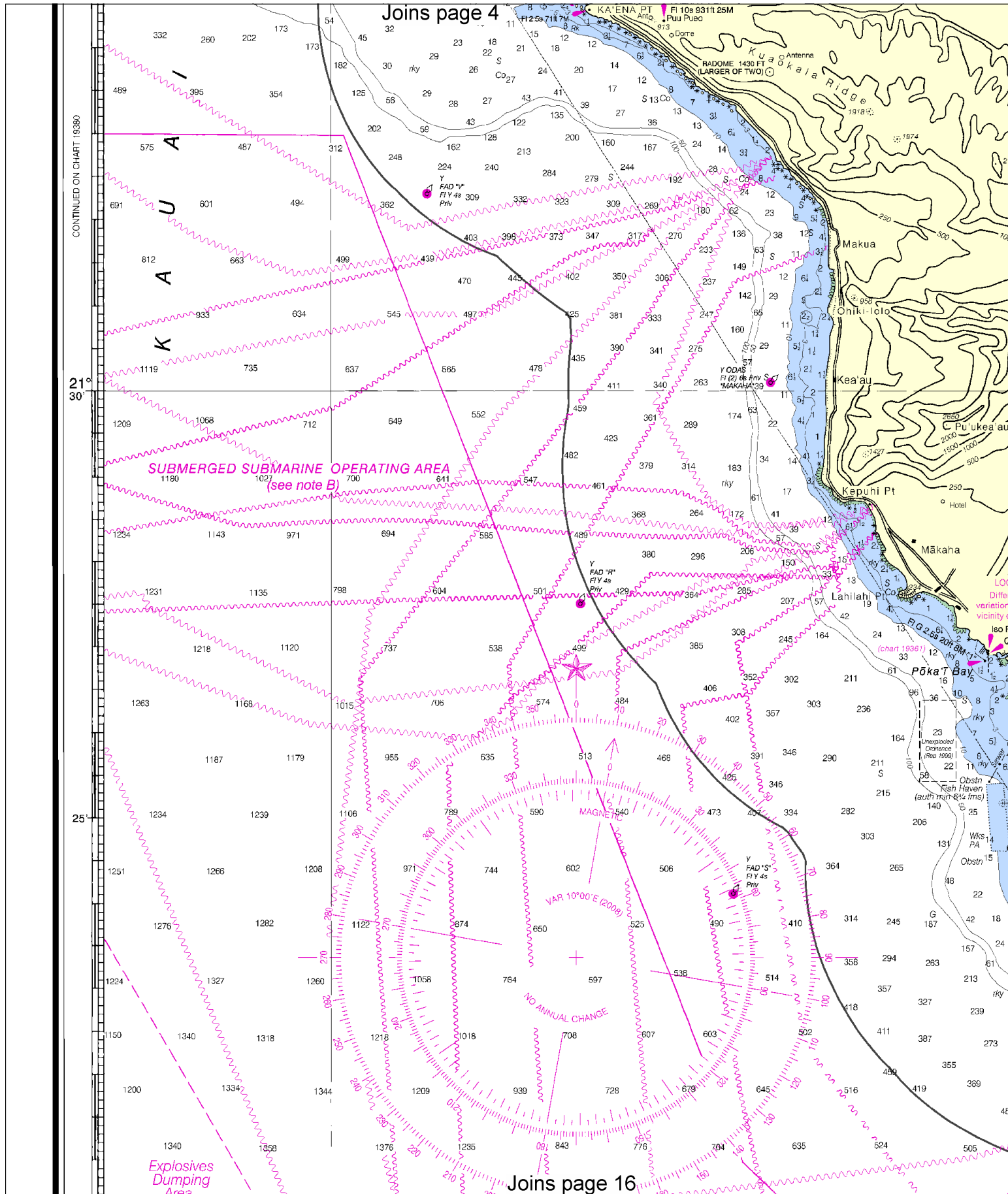
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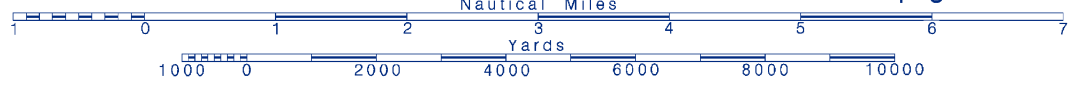
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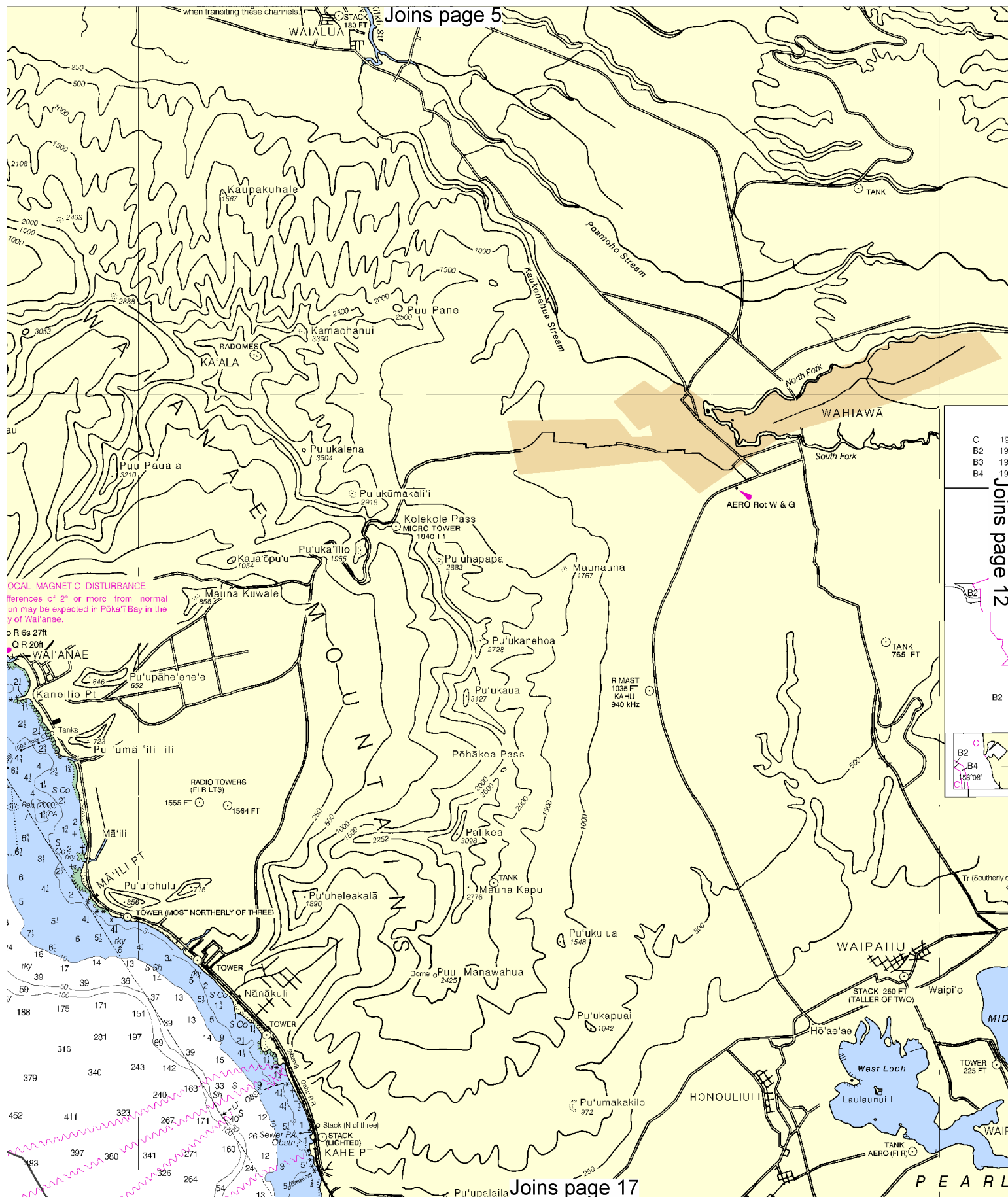
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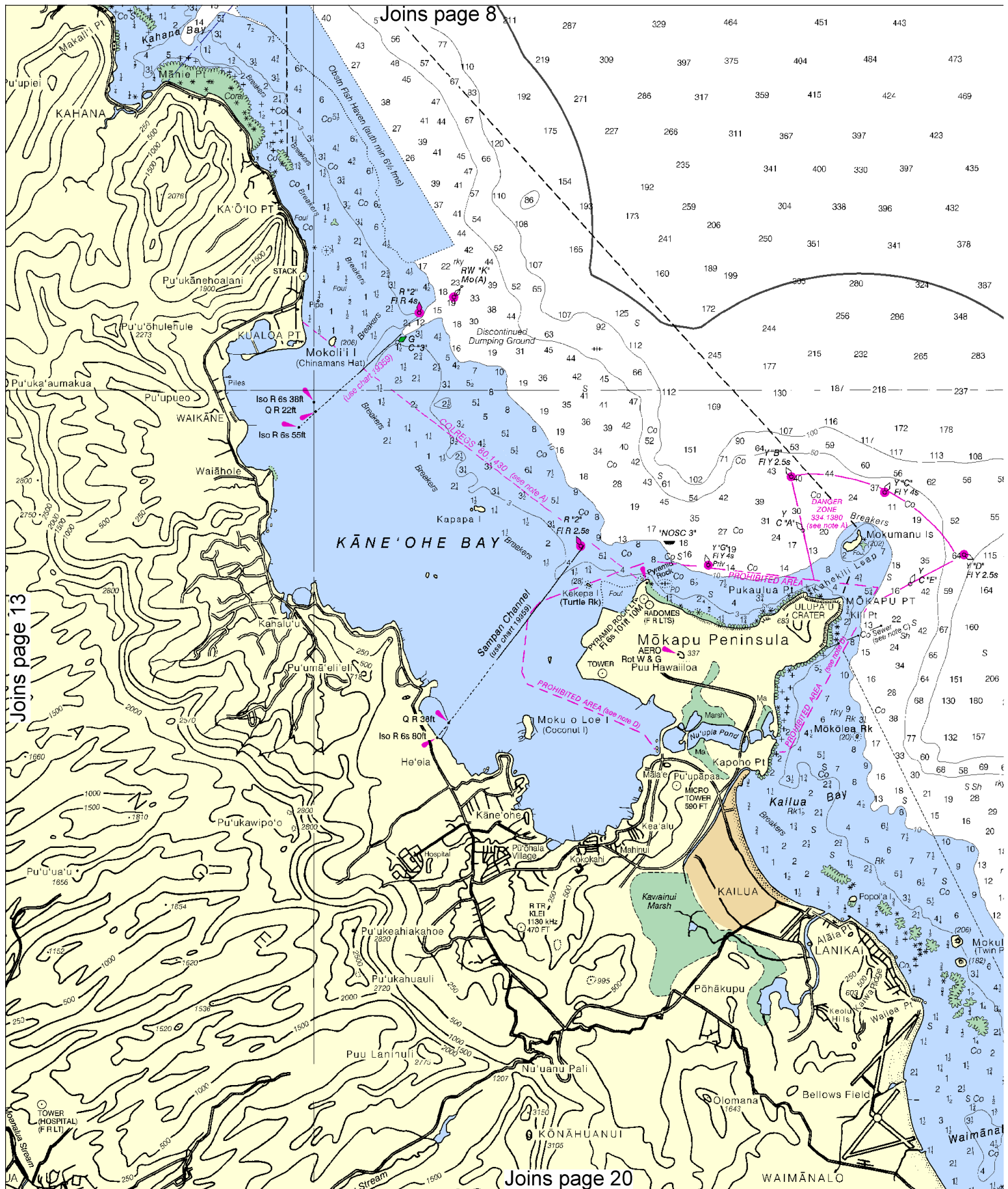












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NOTE A

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SMALL ARMS FIRING AREA

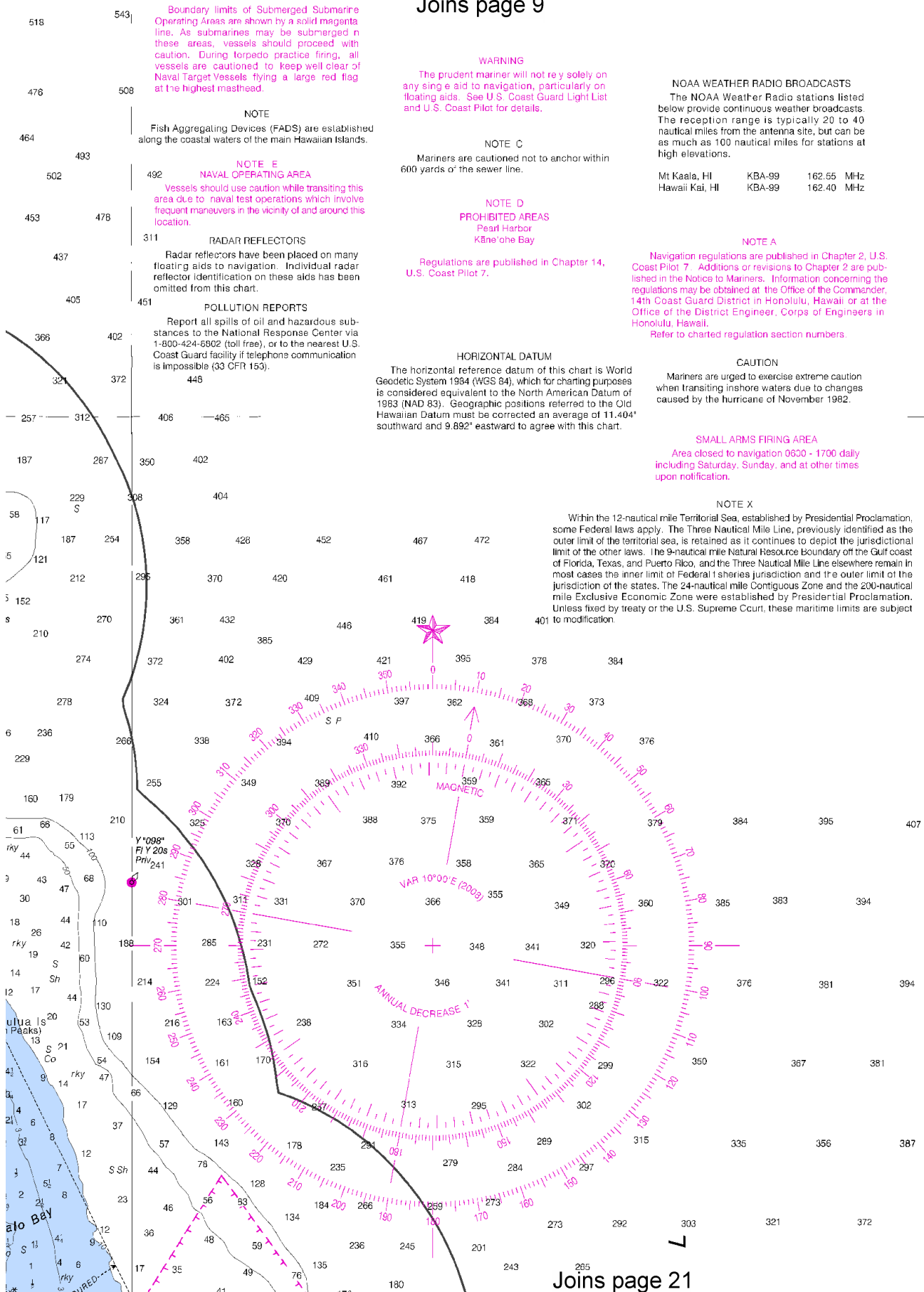
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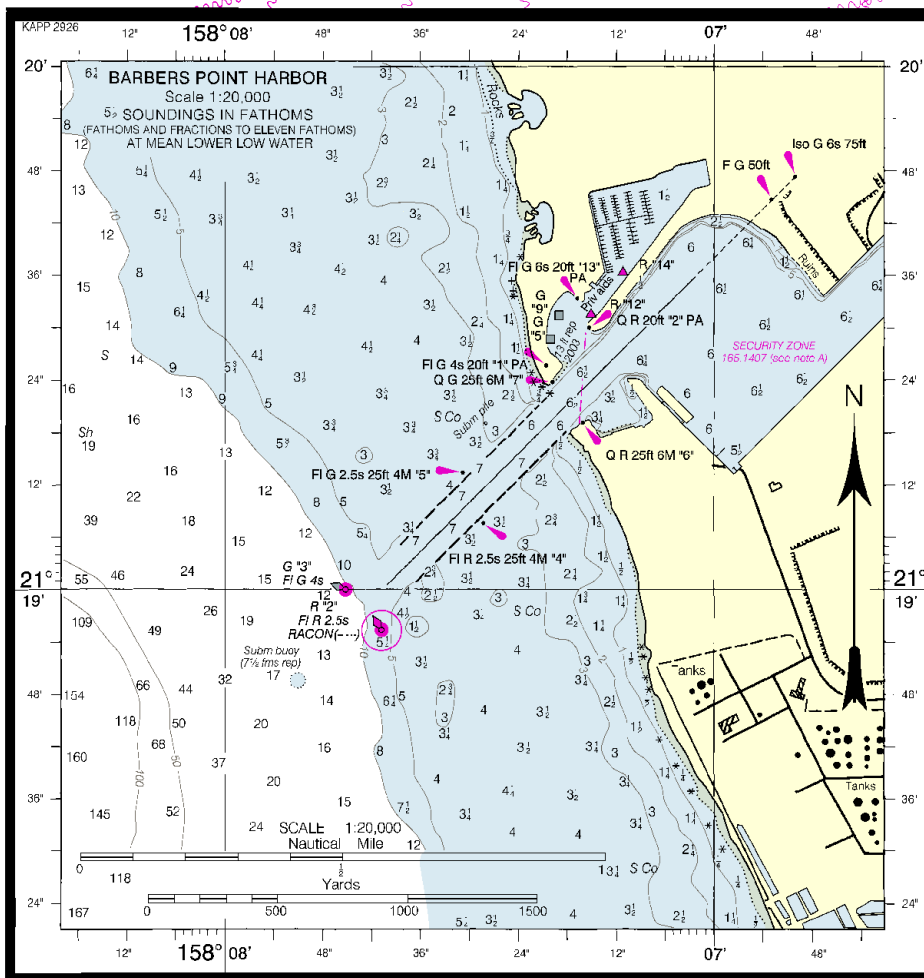




Joins page 10

Explosives  
Dumping  
Area

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA  
(see note B)



24th Ed., Jun. /08 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 14/08  
Corrected through LNM Jun. 03/08

19357

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nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16

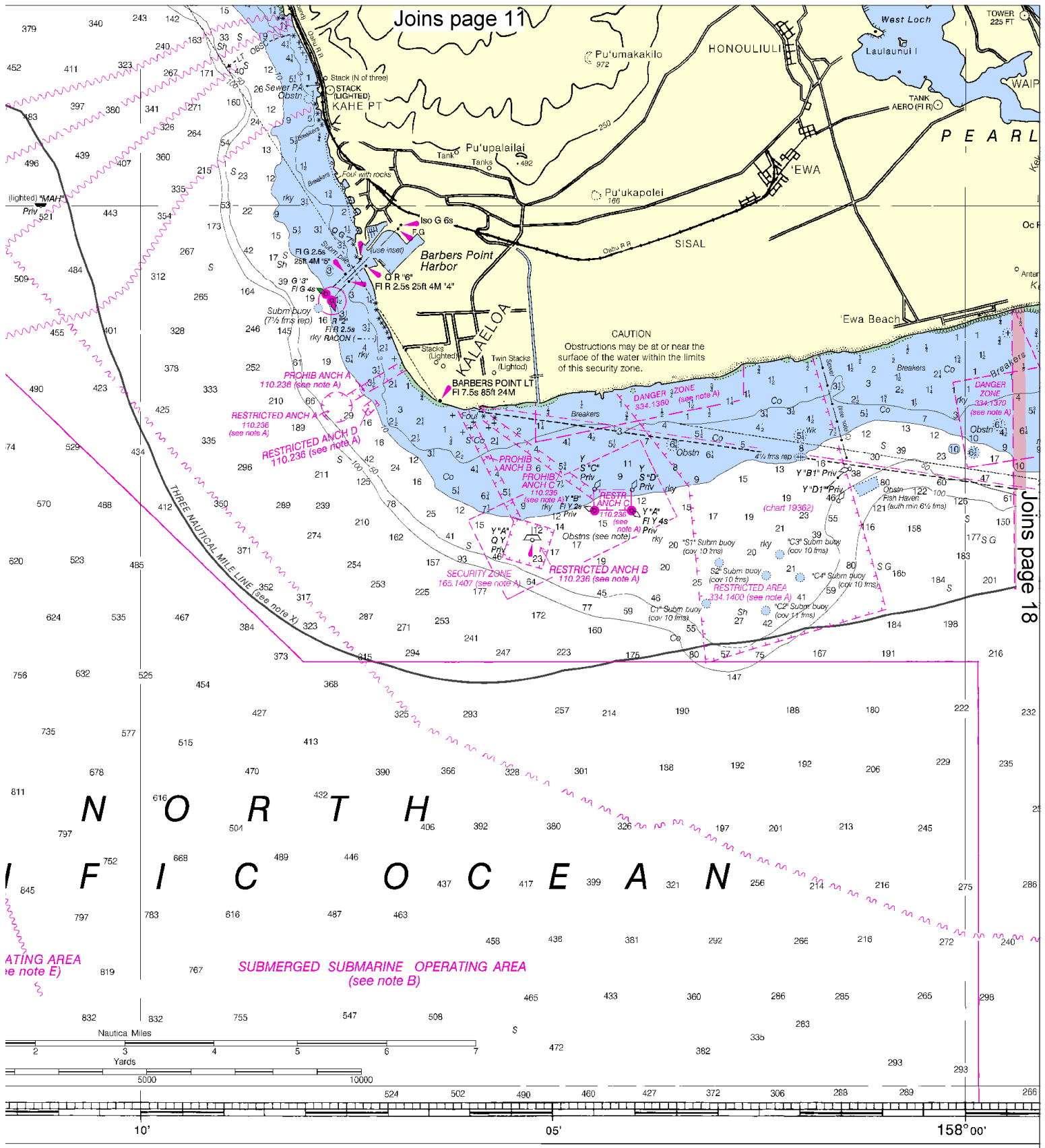


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SCALE 1:80,000

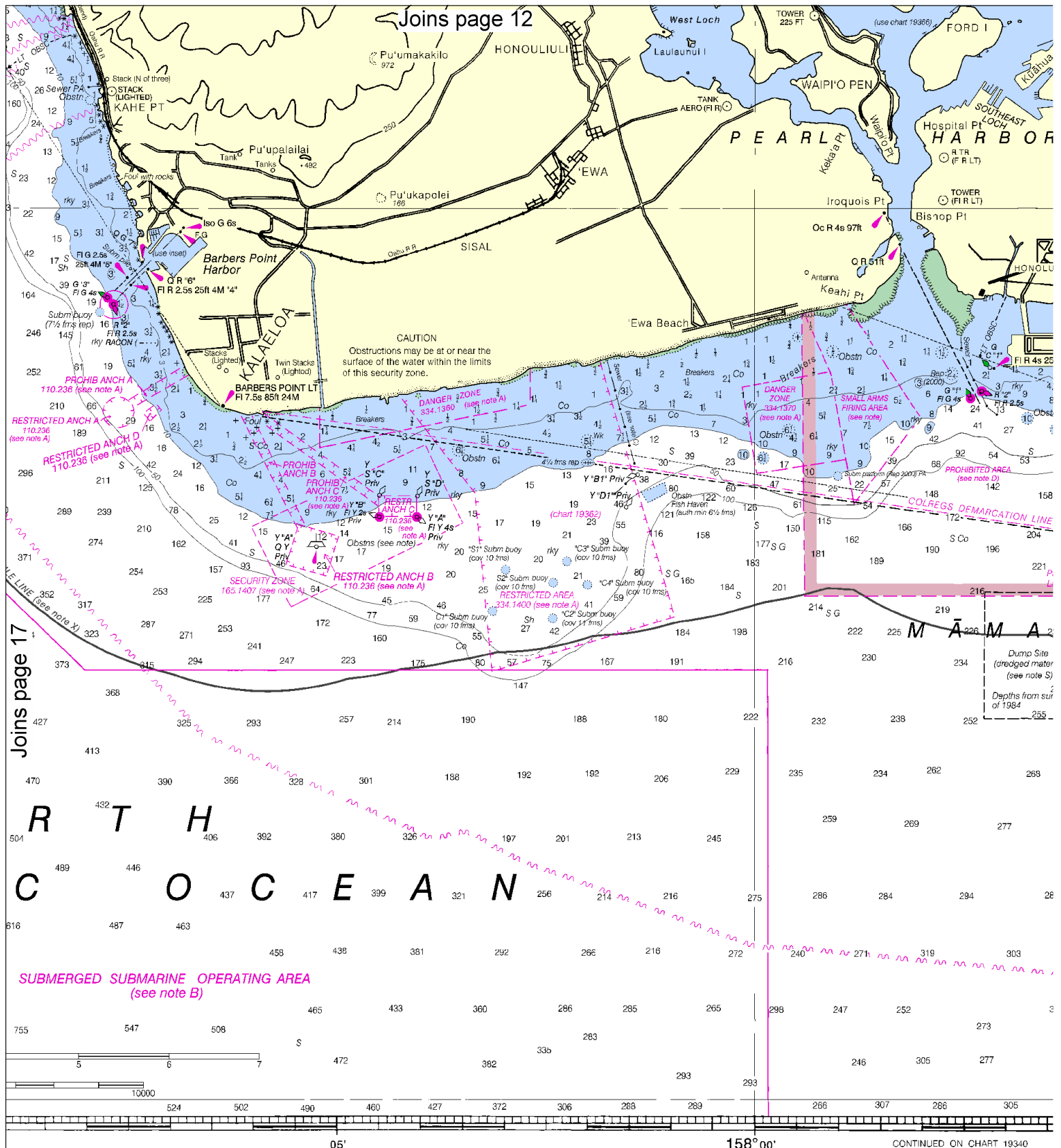
See Note on page 5.



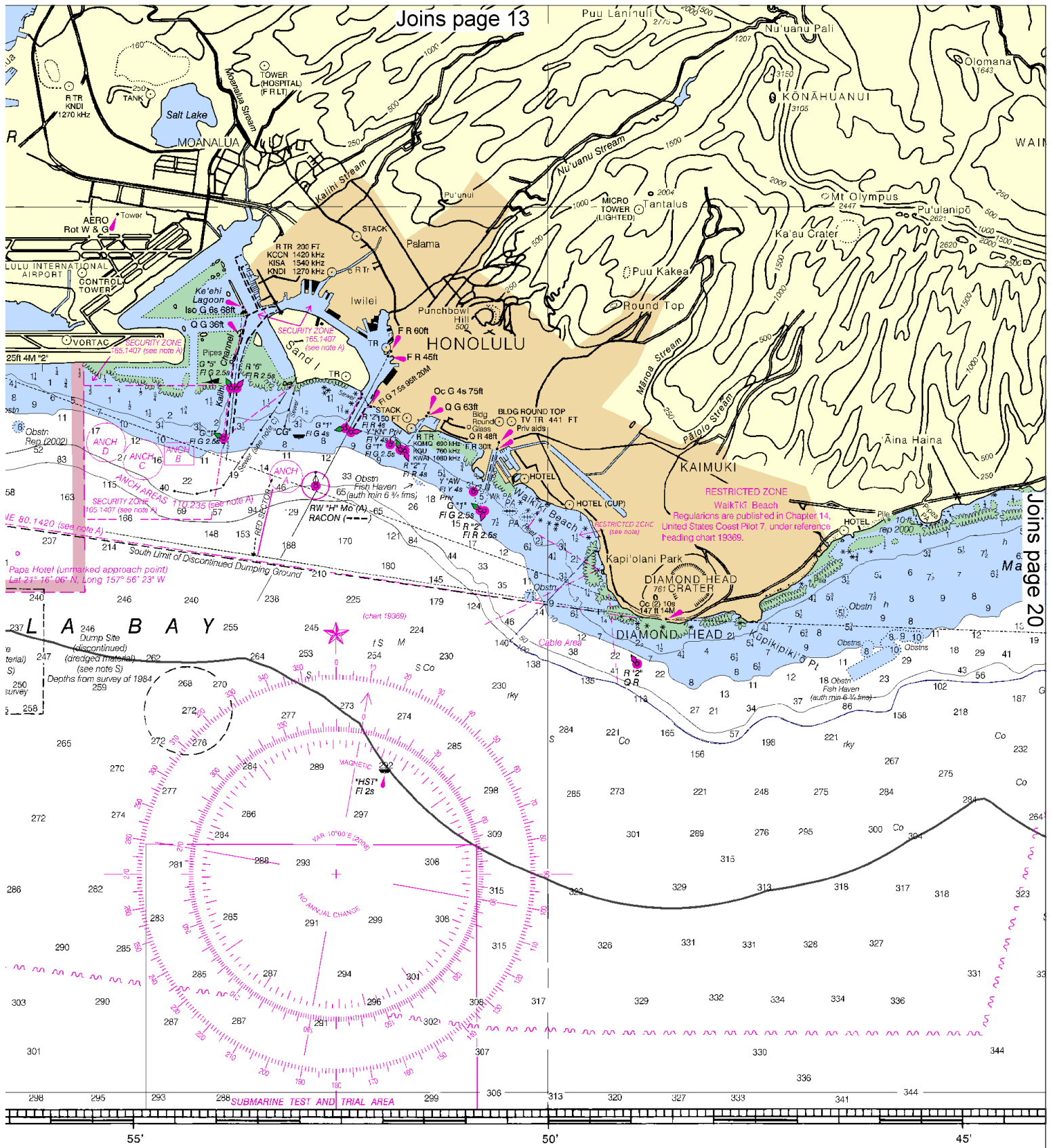


ATHOMS

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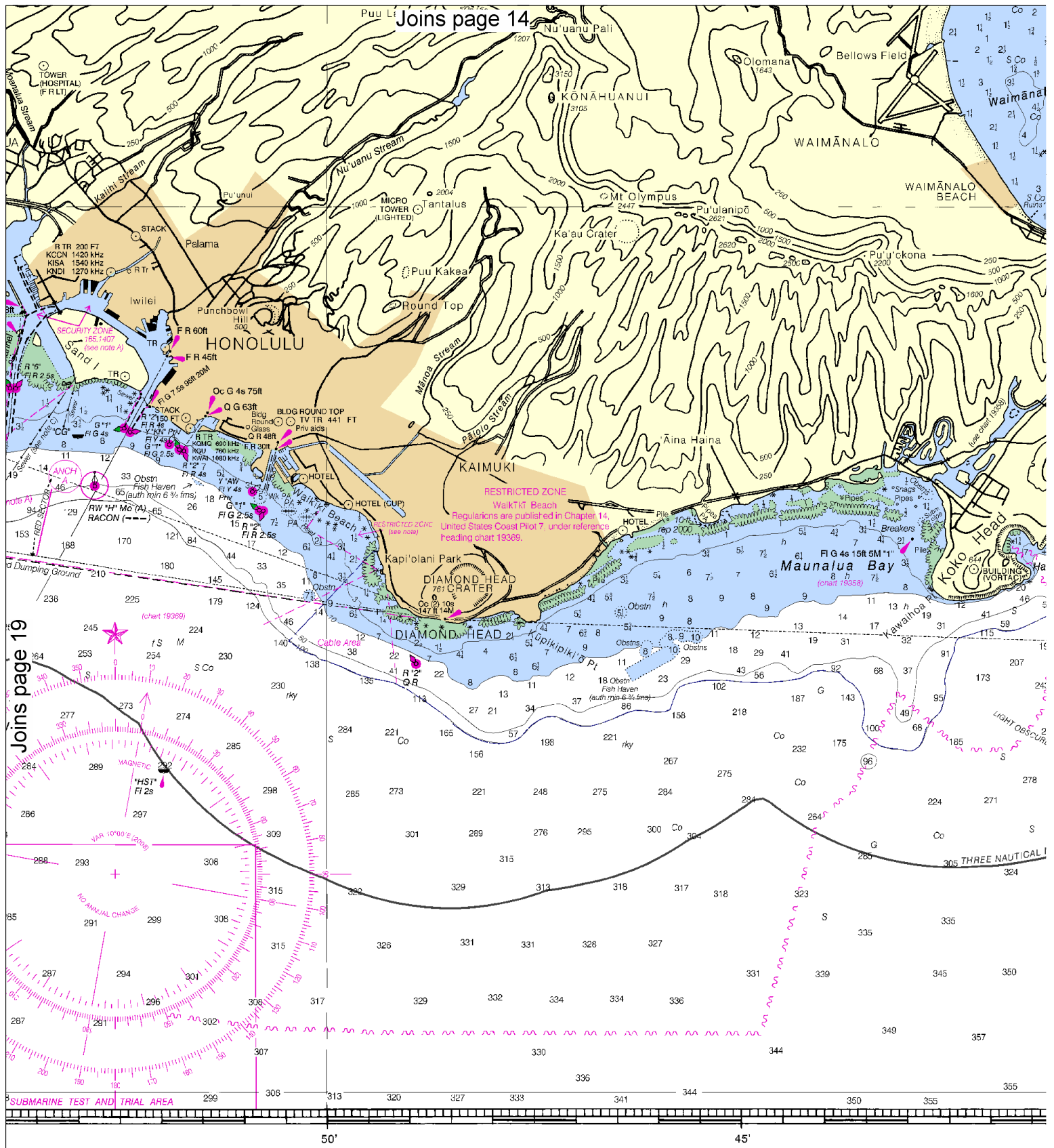




ington, D.C.  
F COMMERCE  
PERIC ADMINISTRATION  
I SERVICE  
VEY

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Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 46 CFR Part 165. Additional information concerning the regulations and required permits may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Due to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.



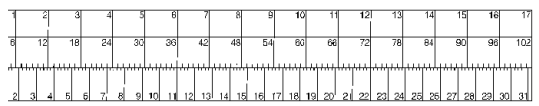
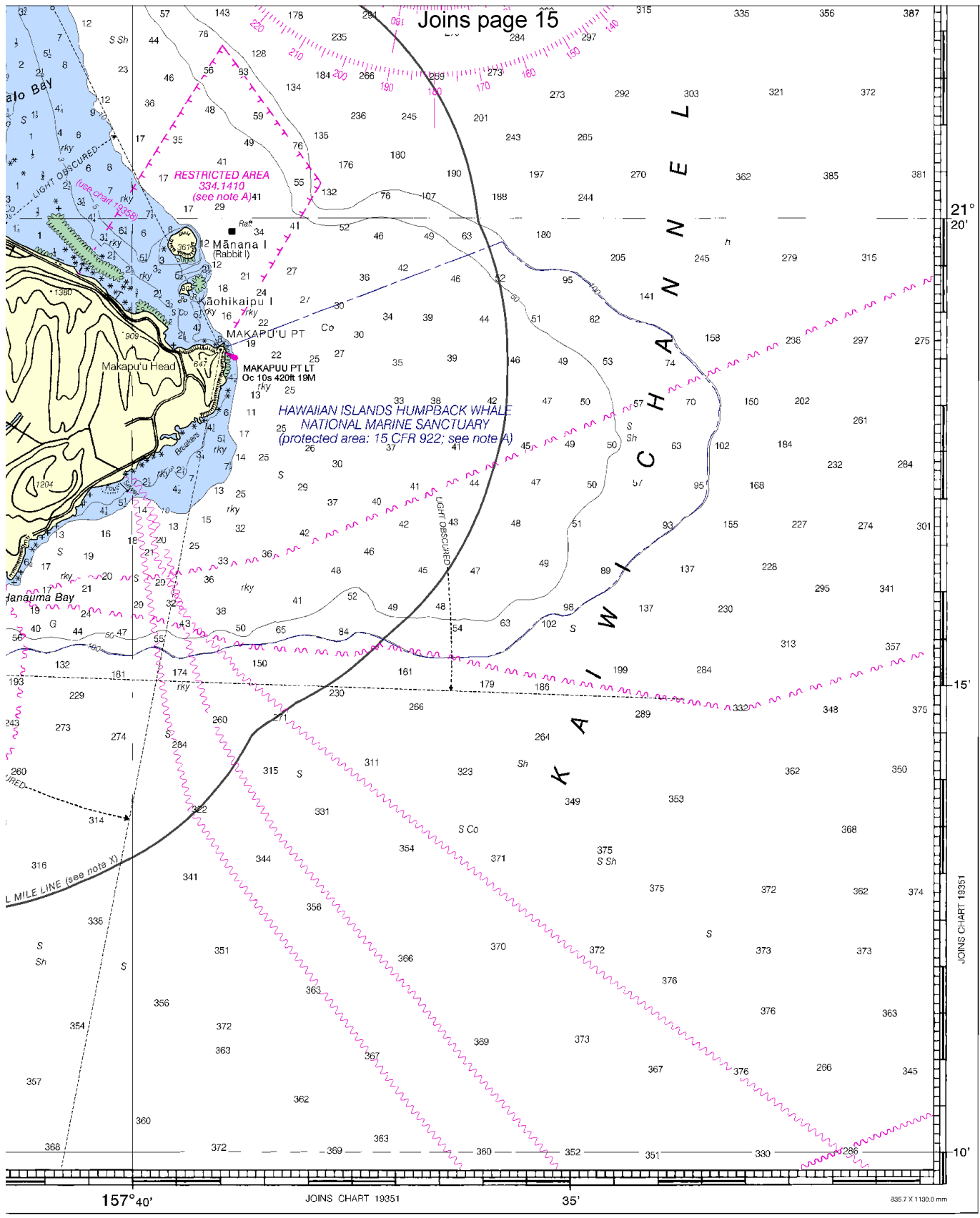
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NOTE S

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FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1.1
2	12	2.2
3	18	3.3
4	24	4.4
5	30	5.5
6	36	6.6
7	42	7.7
8	48	8.8
9	54	9.9
10	60	11.0
11	66	12.1
12	72	13.2
13	78	14.3
14	84	15.4
15	90	16.5
16	96	17.6
17	102	18.7
18	108	19.8
19	114	20.9
20	120	22.0
21	126	23.1
22	132	24.2
23	138	25.3
24	144	26.4
25	150	27.5
26	156	28.6
27	162	29.7
28	168	30.8
29	174	31.9
30	180	33.0
31	186	34.1
32	192	35.2
33	198	36.3
34	204	37.4
35	210	38.5
36	216	39.6
37	222	40.7
38	228	41.8
39	234	42.9
40	240	44.0
41	246	45.1
42	252	46.2
43	258	47.3
44	264	48.4
45	270	49.5
46	276	50.6
47	282	51.7
48	288	52.8
49	294	53.9
50	300	55.0
51	306	56.1
52	312	57.2
53	318	58.3
54	324	59.4
55	330	60.5
56	336	61.6
57	342	62.7
58	348	63.8
59	354	64.9
60	360	66.0
61	366	67.1
62	372	68.2
63	378	69.3
64	384	70.4
65	390	71.5
66	396	72.6
67	402	73.7
68	408	74.8
69	414	75.9
70	420	77.0
71	426	78.1
72	432	79.2
73	438	80.3
74	444	81.4
75	450	82.5
76	456	83.6
77	462	84.7
78	468	85.8
79	474	86.9
80	480	88.0
81	486	89.1
82	492	90.2
83	498	91.3
84	504	92.4
85	510	93.5
86	516	94.6
87	522	95.7
88	528	96.8
89	534	97.9
90	540	99.0
91	546	100.1
92	552	101.2
93	558	102.3
94	564	103.4
95	570	104.5
96	576	105.6
97	582	106.7
98	588	107.8
99	594	108.9
100	600	110.0



Island of O'ahu  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

19357



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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 808-541-2500

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).